DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
630 Sansome Street, Room 720
CESPD-ED-T San Francisco, California 94111-2206

DIVISION TECHNICAL
LETTER 1110-4-41 20 September 1990

Expires 20 September 1992
Engineering and Design
ENGINEERING TECHNICAL LETTER (ETL) 90-5: FUEL AND LUBE OIL BULK STORAGE CAPACITY FOR EMERGENCY GENERATORS

1. Purpose. The enclosed Air Force letter with enclosure dated 14 September 1990, subject as above, provides sizing criteria for fuel and lube oil storage systems as part of the on-site electric generating plant, and all Air Force projects.

2. Applicability. It is applicable to Los Angeles and Sacramento Districts.

3. Implementation. These criteria shall have routine application as defined in paragraph 6c(2) of ER 1110-345-100.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

<signed>
JAY K. SOPER.
Director, Engineering

Encls
AFRCE-WR Ltr, 14 Sep 90
w/ETL 90-5

DISTRIBUTION:
9 - CESPK-ED
1 - CESPL-ED
1 - CESPN-PE
1 - AFRCE-WR
3 - CESPD-IM
8 - CESPD-ED

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
REGIONAL CIVIL ENGINEER, WESTERN REGION (AFESC)
630 SANSOME STREET - Room 1316
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111-2278

REPLY TO ATTN OF: ROEN (Styve/705 1663)

SUBJECT: Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 90-5: Fuel and Lube Oil Bulk
Storage Capacity for Emergency Generators

TO CESPD-PM-M CENPD-EN-TE
WESTNAVFACENGCOM (Code O9A2C.84)

1. Purpose. This ETL:

a. Is authorized in accordance with AFR 8-7, Air Force Engineering Technical Letters (ETL) dated 9 January 1986, and is to implemented accordingly.

b. Supersedes AFR88-15, paragraph 16-63a and all other previous guidance
on storage of fuel and lube oil systems.

c. Implements recommendations for lube and fuel oil bulk storage for
emergency generators in HQ AFAA Report of Audit, Selected Aspects of the Energy Security Program-Management of Emergency Generators (Project No. 9205215).

2. Effective Date. This ETL is effective immediately for projects in the
FY92 and subsequent MILCON Programs.

RONALD L. JONES, Director
Airlift, Logistics & Training Division
Engineering & Construction

Atch
AF ETL 90-5 dtd 26 Jul 90

cc: CESPK-ED-M (Parkins) w/Atch
CENPS-EN-MP

DEPARTMENT OFTHE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

26 Jul 1990

REPLY TO ATTN: LEED

SUBJECT: Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 90-5: Fuel and Lube Oil Bulk
Storage Capacity for Emergency Generators

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. Attached for your-information and action is the requirement for minimum-day bulk storage of emergency generators fuel and lube

2. Purpose. This ETL:

a. Is authorized in accordance with AFR 8-7, Air Force Engineering Technical Letters (ETL) dated 9 January 1986, and is to be implemented accordingly.

b. Supersedes AFR 88-15, paragraph 16-63a and all other

previous guidance on storage of fuel and lube oil systems.

c. Implements recommendations for fuel and lube oil bulk storage for emergency generators in HQ AFAA Report of Audit, Selected Aspects of the Energy Security Program - Management of Emergency Generators (Project No. 9205215).

3. Effective Date: This ETL is effective immediately for projects in the FY92 and subsequent MILCON Programs.

4. New Guidance. Adequately sized fuel and lube oil storage systems are to be provided as a part of the on-site electric generating plant. Class A plants shall include sufficient bulk storage capacity to operate the plant for a minimum of 30 days at the expected maximum demand or 20 percent of the annual requirement, whichever is largest. Class B and C plants, including individual emergency generator units, shall include enough bulk storage for a minimum of three days at the expected maximum demand, unless otherwise authorized by the Requiring Command in coordination with the Host Command. At remote locations, a 30-day or greater fuel supply is acceptable regardless of the class of the plant. Permanently installed (RPIE) Class C engines, housed in the open, but within their own protective shelter, shall have a day tank sized as in Table 16-5. All other plant configurations shall have a day tank for each engine to allow for 10 hours (at expected maximum demand) of operation and shall follow NFPA installation criteria, if located inside the plant.